SDWIS/STATE User Support Activity Report
for the Period July 6-16, 2004

Date:	Event #:	Organization:	Originator:	Release:
7/15/2004	9691	AL	Benny Laughlin	8.0.5

Status:	O
Time Spent:	0.25
SDWIS/STATE Component:	MTF:Inventory
Problem/Question:	How is calculation of the storage capacity in the TINWSYS table derived and updated? Alabama migrated data from FRDS; the data from Design Capacity was migrated to Storage Capacity. Alabama migrated their total capacity into this field and could not reverse the change.
Respondee(s):	Vicki Gupta
Resolution:	Vicki Gupta 07/19/04: I called Benny and left him a voicemail message.
	Vicki Gupta 07/15/04: I called Benny to provide a solution, but he is out until Monday. I will contact him again then.

Date:	Event #:	Organization:	Originator:	Release:
7/8/2004	9672	IN	April Swift	8.0.5

Status:	O
Time Spent:	0.75
SDWIS/STATE Component:	SDWIS Admin
Problem/Question:	We have been entering Water Quality Parameters data for Lead and Copper into SDWIS sampling but we have a question about the UOM for one of the analytes; pH, analyte code 1925. According to the ALRA table, this analyte has a UOM of Units. This UOM is not an option when entering the WQPs into SDWIS. I told our Pb and Cu Compliance Officer to try leaving the UOM for this analyte blank. After running CDS Setup, we noticed that it associated the sample result to the correct monitoring period, even though CDS Setup sent back a message that stated the following:
	REASON TEXT--Cannot convert result value to the UOM in TMNALRA for this analyte
	RESOLUTION TIPS--Change the result value and UOM code to be the same as the UOM code in TMNALRA for this

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analyte
UNIQUE IDENTIFIER--
PWS NUMBER--IN2290862
ANALYTE CODE--1925
SAMPLE COLLECTION DATE--03/11/2004
LAB SAMPLE NO.--111377
SAMPLING POINT ID--SP001
SAMPLING LOCATION--ORIGINAL SITE

What is the proper UOM for pH, analyte code 1925?

Respondee(s):   Dianna Heaberlin

Resolution: Dianna Heaberlin 7/19/04: I left a voicemail message for April asking that she call me.

Dianna Heaberlin 7/8/04: April is correct: the TMNALRA table needs to be revised to include Ph as a UOM. This will take care of the error message she is receiving. Another problem is that it appears that samples have been entered without a unit of measure. I will continue testing this event and working with April.

7/6/2004	9666	NM	Ken Marshall	8.0.5

Status: O

Time Spent: 3.00

SDWIS/STATE Component: IBS

Problem/Question: I have several community water systems that provide water to other smaller systems. These community systems all have treatment facilities and their water to distribution is treated. The problem is that the water provided to the smaller systems is non-treated water that is piped to them before it is treated by these community systems. When this information is entered into SDWIS, it shows as an error listed as: Treated by seller is "N" but seller is treating (assumes buyer is buying finished water).

I have several systems that this affects and I have no idea how to correct it. EPA Region 6 advised me to address this issue with the SDWIS Hotline.

Respondee(s):   Scott Peterson

Resolution: Scott Peterson 7/16/04: Ken was concerned that if they reported a purchasing system as purchasing non-treated water from a PWS that treats, EPA would consider that a problem. I told him that EPA would not consider it a problem and proceeded to show him how to reflect the situation in SDWIS/STATE. He was satisfied with the answer.

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Vicki Gupta 7/16/04: Compliance Decision Support (CDS) only refers to the schedules set by the users. It does not refer to the inventory so how the consecutive connection (CC) is set up does not affect CDS.

The water system facility (WSF) records (TINWSF) for all CC or non-piped (NP) facilities must have two fields set on the WSF Maintenance window. The first, the Seller Treatment Indicator (TINWSF:SELL_TREAT_IND_CD), must be set to either N-Not Treated by Seller, F-Treated and Filtered by Seller and Y-Treated and Not Filtered by Seller. There is no edit check in either SDWIS/STATE or SDWIS/FED that checks to see if the seller is treating the water themselves. In fact, the reason for this code is to denote whether the water is purchased before or after seller treatment.

The second field, the No Treatment Indicator (TINWSF:NO_TREAT_IND_CD), should be checked or set to No if the buyer does not treat the water.   There is a check in SDWIS/FED that requires all water sources (wells, intakes, CC, NP, etc.) to either be marked as Not Treated or to flow to a treatment plant in the WSF flows (TINWSFF).

Please refer to online Help from the WSF Maintenance page and the Online Data Dictionary (ODD) for additional information.

Finally, please note that in the water purchase record (TINWPUR), the selling WSF may be optionally associated. New Mexico may want to associate the CC to the seller well or intake that is the source of the water.

Richard Asbury 7/7/04: This is not a programmatic issue; it is more a question of facility flow and inventory reporting to SDWIS/FED. The scenario is that a purchased water system is buying water from a system that SDWIS/STATE shows as treating its water. However, the purchased system is actually buying its water prior to the seller treating its water. The system, therefore, is actually buying untreated water, even though SDWIS/STATE shows the seller of the water treats its water. This scenario does not cause an error in SDWIS/STATE, but it might cause a problem with our reporting to SDWIS/FED. Will this scenario create any problems in reporting to SDWIS/FED or create any problems in compliance decision support?

Kevin Cook 7/7/04: I've had a problem where a system that used an infiltration gallery but has passed their GWUDI, is listed as groundwater. But, SDWIS reports this as an error. It appears to consider an infiltration gallery as a surface water system.

Vicki Gupta 7/7/04: I would like to know if you are getting this error while entering data in the SDWIS/STATE application, the Migration to SDWIS/FED Report, or in SDWIS/FED. If you are getting this error while entering data in SDWIS/STATE, please send us the exact scenario that you used so that we can try to re-create the problem.

Time spent on above events (in hours):   **4**

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7/6/2004	9658	AL	Benny Laughlin	8.0.5

Status: C

Time Spent: 1.00

SDWIS/STATE Component: MTS:IBS

Problem/Question: Alabama officially joined the SDWIS family at 11:05 PM CDT June 30, 2004. That is when Kris finished starting the production database. We ran Migration to SDWIS/FED on the Inventory and Actions as you requested. The error reports and DMP file are located on our FTP server.

There is one type of error problem in both reports. In the inventory report, the only problem is that three water purchases are in error. They say that no purchase exists and that the seller ID can't be determined. We have the seller PWSID in the files so we can't determine what is causing the problem. The error type in the actions report is an orphan problem. Several hundred enforcement action entries are orphaned because there is no violation ID to link them to. This is because in the FRDS system, our compliance officer could enter a blanket enforcement action to cover all violations within a certain time period. Kris will be submitting a help request to the SDWIS hotline to address this problem. We consider ourselves fortunate to only have two error types in the first Migration to SDWIS/STATE reports. Please look at the information on the FTP server and let Kris or myself know what we can do to solve these error problems.

Respondee(s): Scott Peterson/Dianna Heaberlin

Resolution: Dianna Heaberlin 7/19/04: Congratulations on your achievement. Per our conversation today, the training for Alabama is August 24-26, 2004.

Scott Peterson 7/2/04: You are indeed correct in feeling that just one error for inventory and one error in actions is very good. You all have done a great job of migrating data into SDWIS/STATE.

Typically what causes the error message that says the Seller ID can't be determined is that the buyer's receiving facility is not included in the purchase record. Go to the Water Purchase Maintenance window, click on the "Seller to Purchaser Flow" button and, on the Purchase Facility Relationship Maintenance window, select the appropriate consecutive connection facility as the receiving facility. Please note that a bug on the previous window will not display the State Asgn ID No. but if you see a name following the Receiving Facility, you have accomplished your task.

Relative to the orphan enforcements, in order to have SDWIS/STATE report that a given enforcement action applies to a whole set of violations, you will need to specifically link the action to the violations. You can do this using the online software by going to each enforcement action record, clicking on the "Assign" button and then picking one or more violations to associate the action to. You could also use Migration to SDWIS/STATE: Enforcement Actions. Each new association constitutes a new row in the structure set.

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7/6/2004	9665	AZ	Jesse Dahl	8.1

Status: C

Time Spent: 0.25

SDWIS/STATE Component: SysAdm./UserGuides

Problem/Question: Could you please provide us with the structure sets for the new Migration to SDWIS/STATE 8.1? We have the software, but need the documentation to begin using it.

Respondee(s): Claudette Hoyes

Resolution: Claudette Hoyes 7/8/04: The SDWIS/STATE 8.1 documentation has been forwarded to Jesse.

7/8/2004	9679	CO	Robert Miller	8.0.5

Status: C

Time Spent: 1.00

SDWIS/STATE Component: General User Interface

Problem/Question: This has been an issue of great interest to our management. Please provide the resolution in writing so I can forward it to them.

1. Is there a way of preventing data from inadvertently being entered in a field in SDWIS?

2. Is there a way of locking the field in SDWIS so that field can't be used for data entry?

3. Is there a way to add a file to the screen annotate?

Respondee(s): Cheryl Wilson

Resolution: Cheryl Wilson 7/9/04: Our response to the questions raised in Event 9606:

1. Is there a way of preventing data from inadvertently being entered in a field in SDWIS?

Not quite sure what you're asking with this question, so here is a very general answer: Some fields are prepopulated or disabled by SDWIS. These fields may by populated or disabled due to other entries the user has made on the window or from other data already in the system. In these cases, the user may not modify or enter a value, signified by fact that the field will be 'grayed' out and the

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user is not allowed to make any entry or change the entry. Some fields have defined permitted values and the user will not be able to enter a value that is not already defined as an allowable value. For fields that do not have permitted values, the user will be able to enter any value, as long as the entry follows the format of the field. SDWIS does not allow the disabling of fields not already mentioned in one of the scenarios just noted.

2. Is there a way of locking the field in SDWIS so that field can't be used for data entry?

Again, not quite sure of the scope of this question, but the general answer is no, you cannot lock a field. Currently, SDWIS has defined two database roles as SDWIS_SYS_ADMIN and SELECT_ONLY. SDWIS also creates four user roles: Data Entry, Compliance, System Administration, and Public. You can modify the CREATE_ROLE.sql and CREATE_USER.sql scripts to add additional roles in SDWIS and/or to modify what permissions each role has in SDWIS, but these are only on the table level; not the field level. Please note that currently in the SQL Server environments, SDWIS uses built-in Database roles, which are available in any SQL Server 7.0/2000 environment, not the Create_Role sql script that is currently delivered for Oracle users. If a SQL Server user wishes to add, or modify roles at the table level, SQL Server has the capability to define roles at the table level, however, the user will need to create these scripts on their own.

3. Is there a way to add a file to the screen annotate?

The annotate function for Help is a Windows function, not a SDWIS function. At the present time, you may not 'add' a file to the screen annotate. You can copy and paste the information from the file and paste it into the annotate field.

7/9/2004	9678	ID	Howard Woods	8.0.5

Status: C

Time Spent: 0.75

SDWIS/STATE Component: MTS:Violation

Problem/Question: Where TMNVTYPE.TMNVTYPE_IS_NUMBER = 2, TMNVTYPE.NAME = "MCL, AVERAGE, WITHOUT NO. EXCEEDANCE

Since this is a tier 2 violation, I deduce that the "NO." is an abbreviation for the two regulated oxide of nitrogen ions or NOX-. (please confirm whether my deduction about the abbreviation is correct).

I am also wondering if there is a known reason that the attached list of tier 2 violations includes violations where the MCL for NO3 was exceeded.

SQL used to return the attached spreadsheet is as follows:

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SELECT TINWSYS.NUMBER0, TINWSYS.NAME AS [PWS Name], TINWSF.NAME AS Facility, TMNVIOL.STATUS_TYPE_CODE, TMNVTYPE.NAME AS [V type Name], TMNVTYPE.TMNVTYPE_IS_NUMBER, TSAANLYT.NAME, TMNVIOL.ANALYSIS_RESULT_TE FROM (((TINWSYS INNER JOIN TINWSF ON (TINWSYS.TINWSYS_ST_CODE = TINWSF.TINWSYS_ST_CODE) AND (TINWSYS.TINWSYS_IS_NUMBER = TINWSF.TINWSYS_IS_NUMBER)) INNER JOIN TMNVIOL ON (TINWSF.TINWSF_ST_CODE = TMNVIOL.TINWSF_ST_CODE) AND (TINWSF.TINWSF_IS_NUMBER = TMNVIOL.TINWSF_IS_NUMBER)) INNER JOIN TMNVTYPE ON (TMNVIOL.TMNVTYPE_ST_CODE = TMNVTYPE.TMNVTYPE_ST_CODE) AND (TMNVIOL.TMNVTYPE_IS_NUMBER = TMNVTYPE.TMNVTYPE_IS_NUMBER)) INNER JOIN TSAANLYT ON (TMNVIOL.TSAANLYT_ST_CODE = TSAANLYT.TSAANLYT_ST_CODE) AND (TMNVIOL.TSAANLYT_IS_NUMBER = TSAANLYT.TSAANLYT_IS_NUMBER) WHERE (((TMNVIOL.STATUS_TYPE_CODE)="V") AND ((TMNVTYPE.TMNVTYPE_IS_NUMBER)=2));

Respondee(s): Scott Peterson

Resolution: Scott Peterson 7/16/04: First, "NO." in the violation name for violation type 02 does not mean NOX, it means "number". The description or name of this violation type is MCL, Average without number of exceedances. This is the violation type EPA defined a long time ago. The phrase, "without number of exceedances" was added in Release 8.0 because EPA, under the DBP reporting requirements, wants the number of exceedances reported if the MCL is for chlorite since chlorite is an acute-related contaminant.

On the second issue, if you want your query to exclude nitrate MCL violations, you need to use the TIER_LEVEL field in TMNVIOL rather than the one in TMNVTYPE. The one in TMNVTYPE is only a default. This assumes, of course, that when you enter nitrate MCL violations, you are changing the default 2 to 1 in the violation record.

7/13/2004	9688	IL	Sandy Frank	8.0.5

Status: C

Time Spent: 0.50

SDWIS/STATE Component: SBS

Problem/Question: We have a Water System that appears on the report with a Monitoring Violation Type of 24, showing 50 required and 0 accounted for. In Sampling, we also show this water system has taken 92 RT Coliform Distribution samples. What are some factors that would cause these to go on the TCR Preliminary Compliance Report when the samples for this given period have been taken? I've looked but cannot find the difference between those that were counted and those that were not.

Respondee(s):   Dianna Heaberlin

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Resolution: Dianna Heaberlin 7/13/04: The type 24 is a minor routine monitoring violation. Most likely there is a total coliform-3100 positive sample that does not have speciation (Fecal-3013 or E. coli-3014) analysis result.

Unfortunately, the Precompliance report is not specific as to the cause of the monitoring violation (lack of routine samples or lack of speciation) and always lists the number of required routine samples instead of listing the number of total coliform positive samples with speciation.

We will list this event for consideration in SSWr1.

7/6/2004	9660	KY	Steve Poreda	8.0

Status: C

Time Spent: 1.50

SDWIS/STATE Component: MTF:Inventory

Problem/Question: Steve needs help with an error regarding C-405 while doing Migration to SDWIS/FED: Inventory.

Respondee(s): Dianna Heaberlin/Cheryl Wilson

Resolution: Dianna Heaberlin 7/6/04: Starting with SDWIS/FedRep, only the water systems associated to the primacy agency as a Regulating Agency will be reported to SDWIS/FED. Therefore, you will need to associate the water bottle systems to primacy agency.

They may also be associated to the agency that oversees them. Remember that users control the sample schedules, compliance schedules, etc. for water systems. You will be able to delete the TCR schedule and will simply not add non-TCR sample schedules and/or compliance schedules for those systems that your state agency has delegated to the other state agency.

Robert Burns 7/6/04: Region 4 has no objections to your approach of activating a water system in one .DTF transaction, then inactivating it in the next transaction. Make a good accounting of which ones you have changed, so you may "change back" all of the data you worked with.

On the second issue, for water bottlers directly serving greater than 25 employees, these systems should be classified as NTNC water systems. Even though they may be regulated by another agency for consumer protection purposes, if they are serving treated, non-bottled water from their own source, they are a SDWA-defined water system if serving 25 or over, at least 60 days a year. Keep those on inventory. Only change the population to be an accurate representation of the number of employees consuming the water. Do not change the population to avoid regulating a system that falls within the SDWA definition of a public water system.

Please contact Paul Lad or myself if you have a data management question. For questions that are of a programmatic nature, I

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would recommend your discussing those with Thomas DeGaetano.

Dianna Heaberlin 7/6/04: This is to document our conversation regarding the Migration to SDWIS/FED report you ran on the Kentucky database you have created.

First we discussed that the error report could possibly contain three types of errors:

1. Those that are due to incorrect migration of inventory data into SDWIS/STATE. These would be corrected by changing the data in the structure sets. An example is a water system missing a water purchase record.

2. Those that are due to lack of data in the Kentucky legacy database An example is a water system missing an administrative contact.

3. Those that are due to the way Kentucky wishes to store its data, which SDWIS/FED may not like, but are the way in which Kentucky wants to maintain their data. An example is a water source flowing to another water source, such as a reservoir flowing to an intake.

Second, we discussed how to interpret the errors. I referred you to the SDWIS/FED Online Data Dictionary which is available from the EPA website at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwisfed/software.html#three. You may use this software to look up the data element mentioned in the error message.

Third, you had a concern about a large number of water systems that have never been reported to SDWIS/FED and which are inactive. I noted that for inactive water systems for 3 years after the status date, the Migration to SDWIS/FED software only creates a .DTF record that the water system is inactive; no other data is sent. You are concerned about a large number of errors each quarter when the inactive system is not already in SDWIS/FED. You are considering changing these systems to active, reporting them to SDWIS/FED and then returning them to inactive. This is a program issue, not a software issue.

Fourth, there are a number of water bottlers are currently regulated by another state agency. Some of these systems have more than 25 employees who are drinking the water treated in this facility more than 60 days per year. When you ran the "Derive Values" component of Migration to SDWIS/STATE, these systems became public. You are considering changing the population and/or service connections so these systems will be non-public. Again, this is a program issue not a software issue.

You should discuss the third and fourth issues with the Region 4 Implementation Support for Kentucky, Mr. Robert Burns. Once a program decision is made, the software can be used to implement it.

We will mark this event as closed. Please contact us with any additional concerns or questions. Also, we would appreciate you or Mr. Burns notifying us of the final decision concerning the third and fourth issues.

7/8/2004	9671	KY	Steve Poreda	8.0

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Status: C

Time Spent: 0.75

SDWIS/STATE Component: MTF:Inventory

Problem/Question: The error report contains a large number of AC3 errors. In looking at the inventory .DTF file that was submitted, it appears that for all treatment plant addresses in the SDWIS/STATE database, the State and Zip elements (C0359, C0360) were consistently omitted by the Migration to SDWIS/FED program. The attached screen shots suggest that the State and Zip elements are present in the SDWIS/STATE database. I have also included a selection of the lines from both the error report and the inventory.dtf file for KY0020386. Any suggestions on how to address this problem?

The SDWIS/FED EDIT/UPDATE SUMMARY REPORT indicates that 528 Water Systems were accepted. The information you sent me earlier indicates a total of 619 active water systems currently in the system. Could you provide a list (ASCII test file preferred) of those 619 PWSIDs and PWS_NAMES so I can do a comparison. I'm hoping I can find some accounting for these 91 "missing" systems.

Respondee(s): Dianna Heaberlin

Resolution: Dianna Heaberlin 7/7/04: Check to see if your addresses have the country valued. If the country code is not valued, Migration to SDWIS/STATE does not value the state or zip codes.

By design, Migration to SDWIS/FED only creates the state or zip codes where Country="USA" or "Canada." Therefore, if the country is not valued, the state or zip codes are not valued either.

I have attached the Release Notes for 8.0.3; please refer to Section 2.1.5 UPDATE_TINLGENT.SQL on page 3. I have also attached the SQL. Running the SQL will value all TINLGENT records without a country with "USA." You will need to change the value for any out of country addresses, which you should not have for treatment plants.

7/9/2004	9680	LA	Randall Smith	8.0.5

Status: C

Time Spent: 0.50

SDWIS/STATE Component: MBS

Problem/Question: I found that the TMNWSMPA_IS_NUMBER field in TMNWSMPA and the TMNRWSMA_IS_NUMBER field in TMNRWSMA are not unique. Of the records that do not have a unique IS_NUMBER, I noticed that they were all entered using the 'Assign to Current Water System Group or Government Agency' function of the monitoring period piece. I was under the impression that the fields

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TMNWSMPA_IS_NUMBER and TMNRWSMA_IS_NUMBER in their respective tables are row identifiers and should be unique in that table. Is this a bad assumption? If this assumption is correct, then why is the IS_NUMBER not incrementing.

Respondee(s): Scott Peterson

Resolution: Scott Peterson 7/13/04: The uniqueness for a WATER_SYSTEM_MON_PER_ASGMT (TMNWSMPA) record is as follows:

TMNWSMPA_IS_NUMBER plus TINWSYS_IS_NUMBER plus TINWSYS_ST_CODE plus TMNMPRD_IS_NUMBER plus TMNMPRD_ST_CODE

The uniqueness for a RULE_WS_MP_ASGMT (TMNRWSMA) record is as follows:

TMNRWSMA_IS_NUMBER plus TMNWSMPA_IS_NUMBER plus TMNRULE_IS_NUMBER plus TMNRULE_ST_CODE.

7/15/2004	9694	LA	Kate Gilmore	8.0.5

Status: C

Time Spent: 0.75

SDWIS/STATE Component: System Admin Guide

Problem/Question: We are working with a query to show CCR Violations and their Respective Enforcement Actions. I'm getting a lot of duplication in the query, and need help with how to structure it correctly.

I'm working in MS Access 2000 and have included the SQL view of the two queries I've built. Could someone take a look at this for us?

Query 1 shows Violations of Type 71:

```
SELECT TINWSYS.NUMBER0, TINWSYS.NAME, TMNVIOL.STATUS_TYPE_CODE,
TMNVTYPE.TYPE_CODE, TMNVTYPE.NAME, TMNVIOST.DETERMINATION_DATE,
TMNVIOL.FED_FISCAL_YEAR, TMNVIOL.COMP_PRD_BEGIN_DT,
TMNVIOL.COMP_PRD_END_DT
FROM ((TMNVIOL INNER JOIN TMNVTYPE ON (TMNVIOL.TMNVTYPE_ST_CODE =
TMNVTYPE.TMNVTYPE_ST_CODE) AND (TMNVIOL.TMNVTYPE_IS_NUMBER =
TMNVTYPE.TMNVTYPE_IS_NUMBER)) INNER JOIN TINWSYS ON
(TMNVIOL.TINWSYS_ST_CODE = TINWSYS.TINWSYS_ST_CODE) AND
(TMNVIOL.TINWSYS_IS_NUMBER = TINWSYS.TINWSYS_IS_NUMBER)) INNER JOIN
TMNVIOST ON (TMNVIOL.TMNVIOL_ST_CODE = TMNVIOST.TMNVIOL_ST_CODE) AND
```

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(TMNVIOL.TMNVIOL_IS_NUMBER = TMNVIOST.TMNVIOL_IS_NUMBER)
WHERE (((TMNVTYPE.TYPE_CODE)="71"))
ORDER BY TINWSYS.NUMBER0;

Query 2 shows Enforcement Actions:

SELECT TINWSYS.NUMBER0, TINWSYS.NAME, TENACTYP.LOCATION_TYPE_CODE,
TENACTYP.FORMAL_TYPE_CODE, TENACTYP.SUB_CATEGORY_CODE
FROM TINWSYS LEFT JOIN (TENACTYP RIGHT JOIN TENENACT ON
(TENACTYP.TENACTYP_IS_NUMBER = TENENACT.TENACTYP_IS_NUMBER) AND
(TENACTYP.TENACTYP_ST_CODE = TENENACT.TENACTYP_ST_CODE)) ON
(TINWSYS.TINWSYS_IS_NUMBER = TENENACT.TINWSYS_IS_NUMBER) AND
(TINWSYS.TINWSYS_ST_CODE = TENENACT.TINWSYS_ST_CODE)
ORDER BY TINWSYS.NUMBER0;

What I want to do is show a list of systems with "71" violations already entered into SDWIS and show also the associated enforcement actions. I'm getting thousands of records.

Respondee(s):   Scott Peterson

Resolution: Kate Gilmore 7/19/04: Thank you, Scott. This works great. We can adapt it to other Violations as well.

Scott Peterson 7/19/04: First, remove table TMNVIOST from the first query. This table is a violation status history table. The current status of a violation is maintained in the TMNVIOL table.

Second, you should add the criteria that the violation is a validated violation I would think (i.e., TMNVIOL.STATUS_TYPE_CODE)="V").

Third, do you only want violation type 71 or do you want both 71 and 72?

Fourth, since these are "VP" type violations, you should also include PERIOD_BEGIN_DATE and PERIOD_END_DATE in the query since these are the date fields that are reported to EPA.

Fifth, since you want to return associated enforcement actions, you should add TMNVIOL_IS_NUMBER and TMNVIOL_ST_CODE to your query.

If you incorporate all the above, you will have the following MS Access, SQL statement:

SELECT TMNVIOL.TMNVIOL_ST_CODE, TMNVIOL.TMNVIOL_IS_NUMBER, TINWSYS.NUMBER0, TINWSYS.NAME,
TMNVIOL.STATUS_TYPE_CODE, TMNVTYPE.TYPE_CODE, TMNVTYPE.NAME, TMNVIOL.FED_FISCAL_YEAR,
TMNVIOL.EXTERNAL_SYS_NUM, TMNVIOL.COMP_PRD_BEGIN_DT, TMNVIOL.COMP_PRD_END_DT,

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TMNVIOL.PERIOD_BEGIN_DATE, TMNVIOL.PERIOD_END_DATE

FROM (TMNVIOL INNER JOIN TMNVTYPE ON (TMNVIOL.TMNVTYPE_IS_NUMBER = TMNVTYPE.TMNVTYPE_IS_NUMBER) AND (TMNVIOL.TMNVTYPE_ST_CODE = TMNVTYPE.TMNVTYPE_ST_CODE)) INNER JOIN TINWSYS ON (TMNVIOL.TINWSYS_IS_NUMBER = TINWSYS.TINWSYS_IS_NUMBER) AND (TMNVIOL.TINWSYS_ST_CODE = TINWSYS.TINWSYS_ST_CODE)

WHERE (((TMNVIOL.STATUS_TYPE_CODE)="V") AND ((TMNVTYPE.TYPE_CODE) In ("71","72")))

ORDER BY TMNVIOL.TMNVIOL_ST_CODE, TMNVIOL.TMNVIOL_IS_NUMBER;

The enforcement action query needs some help as well. First, you need the TMNVIEAA table in the query, which is the table that associates enforcement actions to violations.

Second, you don't need the TINWSYS table since you will have that from the violation query (although I guess it doesn't hurt to have it other than perhaps performance).

Third, you should limit the query to enforcement actions with a status of Taken.

Here is the SQL:

SELECT TMNVIEAA.TMNVIOL_ST_CODE, TMNVIEAA.TMNVIOL_IS_NUMBER, TENENACT.D_STATUS_CODE, TENACTYP.LOCATION_TYPE_CODE, TENACTYP.FORMAL_TYPE_CODE, TENACTYP.SUB_CATEGORY_CODE

FROM TMNVIEAA INNER JOIN (TENACTYP INNER JOIN TENENACT ON (TENACTYP.TENACTYP_ST_CODE = TENENACT.TENACTYP_ST_CODE) AND (TENACTYP.TENACTYP_IS_NUMBER = TENENACT.TENACTYP_IS_NUMBER)) ON (TMNVIEAA.TENACTYP_ST_CODE = TENENACT.TENACTYP_ST_CODE) AND (TMNVIEAA.TENACTYP_IS_NUMBER = TENENACT.TENACTYP_IS_NUMBER) AND (TMNVIEAA.TENENACT_ST_CODE = TENENACT.TENENACT_ST_CODE) AND (TMNVIEAA.TENENACT_IS_NUMBER = TENENACT.TENENACT_IS_NUMBER)

WHERE (((TENENACT.D_STATUS_CODE)="T"))

ORDER BY TMNVIEAA.TMNVIOL_ST_CODE, TMNVIEAA.TMNVIOL_IS_NUMBER;

Now, you need a third query with an open join between the violation query and the enforcement action query.

Date:	Event #:	Organization:	Originator:	Release:
7/9/2004	9681	MS	Randall Smith	8.0.5

Status: C

Date:	Event #:	Organization:	Originator:	Release:

Time Spent: 0.25

SDWIS/STATE Component: MBS

Problem/Question: TMNCORE_IS_NUMBER 54 in table TMNCORE is duplicated with the following records:

One record is for reg 141.42 and the other is for reg 141.80(c).

Shouldn't the field TMNCORE_IS_NUMBER be unique in TMNCORE?

Respondee(s): Scott Peterson

Resolution: Scott Peterson 7/13/04: The uniqueness for a CODE_OF_REGULATION (TMNCOR) record is TMNCOR_IS_NUMBER plus TMNCOR_ST_CODE plus TMNRULE_IS_NUMBER plus TMNRULE_ST_CODE.

7/6/2004	9667	NJ	Linda Sharkey	8.0.5

Status: C

Time Spent: 0.50

SDWIS/STATE Component: User Guide

Problem/Question: Is the plus/minus number field listed after the reported measure result on the radiological screen in SDWIS/STATE used in compliance determination for gross alpha?

In addition, could you refer me to the correct pages of the User Guide that outline how SDWIS/STATE processes the MCL for Gross Alpha?

Respondee(s): Dianna Heaberlin

Resolution: Dianna Heaberlin 7/6/04: The plus/minus sign is for the counting error associated with radionuclide samples reported in pCi/L. This measurement is reported by laboratories but is not used in compliance determinations. To my knowledge, there is no use of this number in compliance listed guidance documents for either the old or new Rad rule.

The MCL for gross alpha is calculated as all MCL. The software associates sample results to monitoring periods and sample schedules. All the sample results for a given monitoring period are averaged. The software refers to the Analyte Level Rule Assignment (TMNALRA) table and references the MCL record for the analyte. Based on the MCL Compliance Method (RAA or MPA) and unit of Measure (UOM), the software compares either the RAA or MPA to the level in the TMNALRA table. In the averaging calculation discussed above, the software converts all results to the UOM of the TMNALRA record.

Date:	Event #:	Organization:	Originator:	Release:
7/7/2004	9673	NJ	Linda Sharkey	DWW

Status:	C
Time Spent:	0.25
SDWIS/STATE Component:	Drinking Water Watch
Problem/Question:	Will states continue to be able to use Drinking Water Watch (DWW) with the next release of SDWIS/STATE Web Release 1.0 (SSWr1)?
Respondee(s):	Fazal Mohammed
Resolution:	Fazal Mohammed 7/7/04: DWW will be supported with SSWr1.

Date:	Event #:	Organization:	Originator:	Release:
7/15/2004	9695	NJ	Linda Sharkey	8.0.5

Status:	C
Time Spent:	0.25
SDWIS/STATE Component:	SBS
Problem/Question:	I just want to confirm that if we enter individual chemical samples for the 5 HAAs, that the total (2946), as well as the average HAA5s for the quarter will be calculated in SDWIS/STATE.
	Likewise for THMs, if we only enter the individual results, the total THM (2950) for the quarter will be calculated in SDWIS/STATE as well as the average.
	In addition, if we do add the totals, CDS will not calculate and rewrite the total we entered.
Respondee(s):	Caesar Vinegas
Resolution:	Caesar Vinegas 7/15/04: This is correct, except the analyte code for HAA5 is 2456 (not 2946). When the calculated monitoring average and/or running annual average is overridden or added using the Results Averages Maintenance module, CDS Setup will not recalculate/rewrite the total for that period.

Date:	Event #:	Organization:	Originator:	Release:
7/15/2004	9692	NJ	Joseph Ludovico	8.0.5

Status:	C

Date:	Event #:	Organization:	Originator:	Release:

Time Spent: 0.50

SDWIS/STATE Component: System Admin Guide

Problem/Question: 1. Is it necessary to have both an Analyte Level with a Contaminant Level value of MCL and MCLG, if they reference the same Rule? Should the Analyte Level referencing the MCLG be deleted?

2. Is there an advantage to keeping the Analyte Level Measure Units in the same units that an Analyte Result is normally reported?

Respondee(s): Scott Peterson

Resolution: Scott Peterson 7/16/04: It is not necessary to have both an MCL and an MCLG for an analyte. Our software does not use any of the MCLG records. Therefore, if you want to delete them, you can.

The significant numbers recorded in the MCL are used to determine compliance so changing some of these to other units may lead to inaccurate MCL violation determination. For instance, if you changed the MCL for 1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE (2378) from 0.07 MG/L to 70 UG/L, you would change the significant digits causing our software to determine a violation if the running annual average was 71 ug/L or greater (whereas it should only determine a violation for 75 ug/L or greater). That is why we created these in the units specified in EPA's regulations.

7/7/2004	9670	R5	Ankur Patel	8.0.5

Status: C

Time Spent: 1.25

SDWIS/STATE Component: MBS

Problem/Question: We are trying to run a query to find a system. I looked for the determination date in the following tables:

--TINDEFCY
--TFRSNC
--TMNVIOL
--TMNVIOST

The above tables have a determination_date attribute in them, but we cannot find this date/system combination. Is this box being populated from a different field?

Respondee(s): Cheryl Wilson

Resolution: Cheryl Wilson 7/14/04: The date you're looking for is stored in TMNVIOL.

Date:	Event #:	Organization:	Originator:	Release:

Ankur Patel 7/12/04: I'd like to know where the determination date from this window is being stored.

Cheryl Wilson 7/7/04: I'm not sure I understand your question--I'm thinking that you're asking how to develop queries for Deficiencies, SNCs, and Violations where you will be able to see the data from the tables you listed below along with the Water System number. You want this information to display based on the determination date. If this assumption is correct, then yes, the water system number is a foreign key. You will need to create a query that links TINWSYS with the table so that you can see the WS number and the data. The only exception to this will be creating a query for TMNVIOST. To create a query for this table where you can see the WS number also, you will need to link the TINWSYS, TMNVIOL, and TMNVIOST tables. For each query except the TMNVIOST query, link the TINWSYS_IS_NUMBER and the TINWSYS_ST_CODE. For the TMNVIOST query, link TINWSYS_IS_NUMBER and the TINWSYS_ST_CODE from TINWSYS and TMNVIOL, and link TMNVIOL_IS_NUMBER between TMNVIOL AND TMNVIOST.

7/9/2004	9677	UT	Mark Jensen	8.0.5

Status: C

Time Spent: 2.50

SDWIS/STATE Component: IBS

Problem/Question: We are wondering how SDWIS/STATE can work with treatment plants and water sources that are shared by multiple water systems. In Utah, and I am sure many other states as well, we have numerous wells and springs that are shared by multiple public water systems. In Structure Set 15, Water System Facility Flow, the note for Field 1 states that "Water System Facility flow can only occur between facilities within the same water system."

Is there some way that we can link water sources and treatment plants shared by multiple water systems?

Respondee(s): Vicki Gupta

Resolution: Vicki Gupta 7/9/04: There is no way to do a facility flow between Water Systems but you can depict and define a flow of water between water systems by setting up some Consecutive Connections and defining a water purchase flow between these water systems using a Water Purchase structure set (Structure Set 17).

For example, let's say that you have two Water Systems, 'A' and 'B':

For Water System 'A', the facilities are:
Lake
Treatment Plant
Consecutive Connection

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For Water System 'B', the facilities are:
Well
Treatment Plant
Consecutive Connection

The flow can be from Well (Water System 'B') to Consecutive Connection (Water System 'A') to Treatment Plant (Water System 'A'). Similarly, there will be a flow from Lake (Water System 'A') to Consecutive Connection (Water System 'B') to Treatment Plant (Water System 'B').

7/9/2004	9682	UT	Tad Wimmer	8.0.5

Status: C

Time Spent: 0.50

SDWIS/STATE Component: MBS

Problem/Question: I am writing code for a report on TCR violations and have discovered that TMNVIOL has a STATUS_TYPE_CODE column and that TMNVIOST has a "TYPE_CODE" column. Both columns have the same permitted values, and for violations in the data (I am using North Dakota data for development and testing while we migrate from our legacy system). I have found that the data in these two column doesn't match. (e.g., one will show a 'P' where the other shows a 'V'). Which column should I use for the actual status of a TCR violation?

Respondee(s): Scott Peterson

Resolution: Scott Peterson 7/12/04: I told Tad that he should use the type_code column in TMNVIOL. I advised him that the TMNVIOST keeps a history of status changes. I also told him that there should always be a record in the host table that matches the TMNVIOL record in terms of status and he confirmed that he figured that out.

7/13/2004	9686	UT	Tad Wimmer	8.0.5

Status: C

Time Spent: 0.75

SDWIS/STATE Component: MBS Reports

Date:	Event #:	Organization:	Originator:	Release:

Problem/Question: I am building a report for our compliance manager that needs to retrieve the date and other data from the original positive sample that prompted a need to take repeat samples for type 25 & 26 violations. In looking at the data structure, it seems that I should be able to traverse from the violation to the sample through this chain.

TMNVIOL -> TMNVISRA -> TSASAR -> TSASAMPL

This seems to work fine for type 22 violations when there is data in TMNVISRA, but the North Dakota data that I am building against has only 5 rows in TMNVISRA and all of them are associated with type 22 violations. The application would not allow me to manually associate a sample to a Repeat Sampling violation. Do the type 25 and 26 violations associate with the sample results so that I can use these relationships, or do I need to find the positive routine sample some other way?

Respondee(s): Scott Peterson

Resolution: Tam Wimmer 7/13/04: I suspected it might be this way, and I figured out a workaround for it (basically what you suggested).

Scott Peterson 7/13/04: This first explanation is for violations created by TCR Noncompliance function. For TCR repeat monitoring violations (i.e., type 25 and 26 violations), this function doesn't create a reference to either the repeat schedule or the original positive routine. It only creates an association to the monitoring period in which the original positive routine sample was collected (or credited). You could create a query that returns all positive routine samples that were collected in the Monitoring Period associated to the violation.

If there was more than one routine positive sample for the monitoring period, you couldn't know for sure which positive is the correct one.

This could also work for repeat monitoring violations entered manually if your logic for assigning the violation to a monitoring period is the same as our software, i.e., the compliance period for a repeat monitoring violation is the monitoring period in which the positive routine sample was collected.

If you need me to send you an SQL statement to accomplish this, let me know.

If you wanted to, you could associate each type 25 and 26 violation to the repeat schedule that led to the violation using the Violation maintenance function. To do this, you first click on the "More Buttons…" button, then on the Sample Schedule button, then on the Select Sample Schedule button, then select the View/Show All Schedules, and then pick the correct Repeat Schedule (see attached).

If you did this, you could find the correct positive routine sample because it would be associated to the Repeat schedule that you manually associated to the violation.

If this is something you want to do and you need to see the SQL to do it, let me know.

7/13/2004	9687	UT	Mark Jensen	8.0.5

Date:	Event #:	Organization:	Originator:	Release:

Status: C

Time Spent: 0.50

SDWIS/STATE Component: IBS

Problem/Question: We have water systems here in Utah that have several springs that feed into one pipeline, then downstream that pipeline splits to two different treatment plants. So, water from each spring may be treated by both treatment plants. I wondered how these sources and treatment plants should be dealt with in our data migration.

Can we simply map each source to two treatment plants? Would this cause problems somewhere in the future, such as when we report the treatment for each source?

Or, I wondered if I should connect all of the springs to a common header, then split the common header to two different treatment plants?

Another question is regarding water sources. We use several tunnels as water sources, but tunnels are not on the permitted values list for Other Water System Facilities. In the SDWIS/STATE User's Guide for Release 8.0, on page 4-34 is a list of facilities that are considered to be sources of water.

Must the tunnels be classified as one of the listed source types in order to be handled properly by SDWIS/STATE? If I classified tunnels as Other (OT), would there be some information left out that should be recorded for water sources?

Respondee(s): Scott Peterson

Resolution: Scott Peterson 7/13/04: Mark's first question was how he should create water system facility flows for the following situation: A PWS has several springs that feed into one pipeline, then that pipeline splits downstream to go to two different treatment plants. He wondered if they could simply map each source to each treatment plant or if they should flow the springs to a common header and then flow the common header to each treatment plant.

I told him that they could create the flows either way.

Mark's second question was what type of WSF should he use for tunnels. These tunnels are old mining tunnels that filled with groundwater. I advised him to see how they are currently reporting them. I also advised him that if these are the only sources for a PWS, at least one must be reported as a source of water in order to qualify the system as a Public water system.

Time spent on above events (in hours): 14.25

Date:	Event #:	Organization:	Originator:	Release:
6/17/2004	9621	IN	April Swift	8.0.4

Status: C

Time Spent: 3.50

SDWIS/STATE Component: SBS

Problem/Question: We are experiencing some difficulty determining compliance for Lead and Copper treatment technique schedules. We have entered this for one system, and then we ran compliance determination numerous times using varying monitoring period end date ranges, but we have yet to see a violation created for this schedule. We entered FANLs and the schedules, using the SDWIS/STATE User's Guide. I believe the problem lies in the schedule we entered, because after numerous runs of CDS Setup, the Monitoring Assessment field says "Not Assessed."

Respondee(s): Dianna Heaberlin/Scott Peterson

Resolution: Scott Peterson 6/24/04: If you had to put in quarterly monitoring periods, then I assume your schedule calls for sampling every quarter. If monitoring is supposed to be during a 6-month period, the schedule needs to call for sampling every 6 months.

I'm attaching two guidance documents from EPA's Web site that may be of some help relative to knowing what EPA expects. I'm not aware that SDWIS/STATE is not able to determine a violation in accordance with EPA reporting requirements; however, it has been a while since I've looked at this area. I hope the attached documents are of some help.

Lilia Park 6/24/04: We got the WQP violations to show up after we ran CDS Setup. To get them to show up, we had to put in monitoring periods that were quarterly, even though the rule requirement for these results are twice during the monitoring period in which they exceeded. I believe Dianna told April this was not a valid monitoring period if we wanted them to show up in reports. If we have to report such violations to SDWIS, what monitoring period should we use and will SDWIS allow us to use the correct monitoring period? Looking at our options it doesn't even look like that correct monitoring period is a choice. Do we just report it with the quarterly monitoring periods we have in right now, even though they're not accurate?

Scott Peterson 6/22/04: To check compliance with a Compliance Schedule, use Enforcement/Edit/Repots, which will open an MS Access database. Use the Compliance Schedule Report to check your compliance schedules. The name of the MS Access database is EBSRpts.mdb and it is located at c:\sdwis\ebs. Be sure you have the MS Access from patch 8.0.3 as the one originally delivered with Release 8 does not work correctly.

The Selection Criteria sometimes are not understood. Be sure to note the statement on the window that says, "You must check at least one box in the Closure Status and Activity Condition group boxes."

This function will not create candidate violations and as you determine a violation is needed, you will need to enter it yourself. In SSWr1, there will be a Compliance Schedule Compliance Report that will create candidate violations.

Date: **Event #:**   **Organization:**   **Originator:**   **Release:**

Lilia Park 6/22/04: Is there a specific compliance report to run for compliance schedules in enforcement?

Scott Peterson 6/22/04: With the minor revisions to the LCR, EPA combined M&R violation types 54 and 55 into 53. You should use violation type 53 for the WQP schedules as you surmised. You are also correct in the function to use to track compliance with the Public Education and treatment step requirements under LCR, i.e, the Compliance Schedule function in the Enforcement Component.

Lilia Park 6/22/04: I'm working with April on running Lead and Copper compliance in SDWIS and have a few additional questions. This involves putting in schedules for the follow-up requirements after a lead or copper action level exceedance - SW sample, WQP from dist. and POE, an OCCTR and PE if required. I understand that the SW sample needs to be put in as a 56 violation, we got that part to work. Following this line of reasoning, I would think that the WQP dist. requirement would be put in as a type 54 and the WQP POE requirement would be put in as a 55, but these no longer seem to be options in types of M&R violations in the drop down list, so should these be entered as a 53 type violation? We could put them in as a 56 type violation as well to get them to show up in the reports but that wouldn't help with running compliance since it would be reporting the wrong type of violation to SDWIS.

We've put schedules for PE and OCCTR in the enforcement compliance schedules, is this the best way to do this?

Wayne Wang 6/21/04: I mailed the Indiana schema CD to Donna Irwin this morning.

April Swift 6/18/04: Your summation of this event resolution is correct. I have spoken with Wayne, and he has our .dmp file on a CD ready to send (this file was loaded last night onto a laptop with yesterday's data and should be sufficient). Also, you requested the PWSID # for the system in question, and it is PWSID# IN5202020 (Fort Wayne Water).

Dianna Heaberlin 6/18/04: The following is a summary of my conversations with April:

You are starting to use the Lead and Copper Source Water and WQP compliance reports. You have added FANLs and sample schedules for one water system and are "testing" with this one system. We will use Event 9621 for the WQP and a new number will be assigned for the Source Water (Event 9625).

WQP Parameters (Event 9621)

For the one water system, there are FANLs for the entry point and distribution system for calcium, alkalinity, and pH. The FANLs are associated to level violation type 59-WATER QUALITY PARAMETER NON-COMPLIANCE.

There are schedules with frequency of 6 months and biweekly that are associated to violation type 53-WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M&R.

There are no samples.

You ran this report three times for three different monitoring periods (1/1/2004-6/30/2004; 7/1/2004-6/30/2004; and 1/1/2005-6/30/2005) with the primacy agency as the regulating agency. Each time the process ran to completion, you opened MS Access and

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there were no violations on the report.

We looked at the Results Averages for the sample schedule with 6-month monitoring frequency and there were SSMPA records and all showed zero sample results.

We looked at the WQP Days Out of Compliance, and for each of the three monitoring periods, it showed 100 records from the search criteria and 99 records displayed. There should be a record for each water system in the Regulating Agency.

We created a new Regulating Agency-WQP Compliance. We associated you as a user and this one water system to this new agency. Then you ran the WQP report for this regulating agency for 1/1/2004 - 6/30/2004. It ran very quickly and, as expected, created one candidate M&R violation.

It appears the WQP process is hanging up on the 100th water system. It is not sending an error message. For now, you will associate the water systems to the new regulating agency. This will also shorten the run time for the report.

You will discuss sending a export of your database (.dmp file) to the SDC with Wayne and let us know when and how it will be sent. You will also let us know the PWSID of the water system. We will run a trace on the file and determine the problem. This event is open until that time.

Time spent on above events (in hours):   **3.5**

Date:	Event #:	Organization:	Originator:	Release:

Total time on all events (in hours):   **21.75**